

planning

supplement to background



Ministry of
Municipal
Affairs

Ontario

Government
Publications

John Eakins
Minister

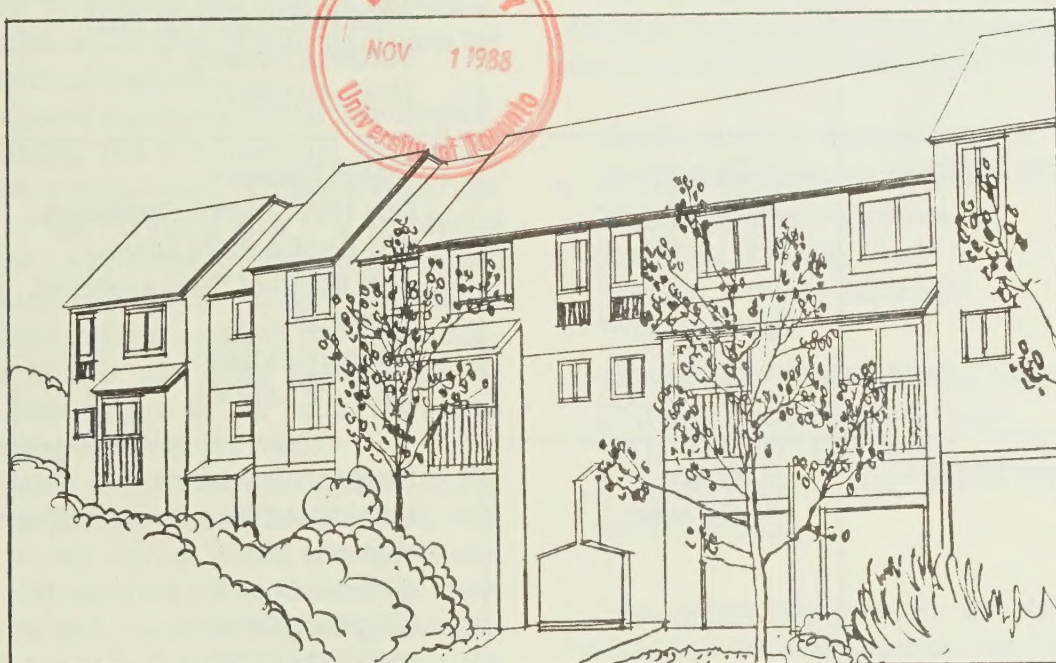
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PROPOSED HOUSING POLICY STATEMENT RELEASED

On August 23 this summer, Municipal Affairs Minister John Eakins and Housing Minister Chaviva Hosek jointly released the **proposed provincial policy statement on Housing**.

The draft policy statement was released at the annual conference of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) in Toronto. Key elements of the proposed statement include provisions for:

- A full range of housing types in each community

- a minimum of 25% affordable housing in new residential development throughout a municipality (cont'd/...3)

In This Issue

Proposed Housing Policy Statement Released ..	1
Flood Plain Policy Statement Approved	4
Planning and the Law	5
Newsflashes	8
Information Exchange	9
People	10

HOUSING POLICY STATEMENT MEETINGS

To assist you in preparing your comments, a series of regional meetings has been arranged:

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
October 24/88	9.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon	Seneca College Studio Theatre, Newham Campus 1750 Finch Avenue East Toronto, Ontario (416) 491-8877
October 26/88	1.30 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.	City of Nepean City Hall Council Chambers 101 Centre Point Drive (just south of Base Line and Woodruff) Nepean, Ontario (613) 727-6600
October 27/88	9.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon	Kingston Township Municipal Office Council Chambers Highway 38 (just south of 401) Kingston, Ontario (613) 384-1770
November 2/88	9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	Sundial Inn 600 Sundial Drive (off Highway 11) Orillia, Ontario (705) 325-2233
November 10/88	9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	Hamilton Convention Centre Webster Room 115 King Street West Hamilton, Ontario (416) 523-5883

Meetings are also being arranged in the North. They will be held toward the end of November.
Municipalities will be notified as soon as arrangements are finalized.

housing policy (cont.)

- municipalities are to designate lands in their official plans for residential growth for the next 10-year period
- streamlining the local planning and approvals process,
- encouraging better use of existing building stock and services.

It was noted that the municipalities are being asked to work together with the provincial government to achieve the goal of providing, where possible, a full range of housing choices for every resident of Ontario.

The proposed statement will be instrumental toward meeting the full spectrum of housing needs in our communities. Prepared under the authority of the Planning Act, it is an official statement of the Province of Ontario on planning policy related to housing. Under the Act, all municipalities, planning boards, provincial ministries, the O.M.B. and other agencies are required to have regard to the policy statement when planning decisions are made.

The release of the proposed statement signalled the beginning of a six-month public consultation period during which comments and recommendations from the general public, interested groups and municipalities will be sought. Comments are to be forwarded to the ministries by **February 28, 1989**. Following public input, the statement may be revised to reflect comments received. The final document will then be approved by the Province and issued as a policy statement under the Planning Act.

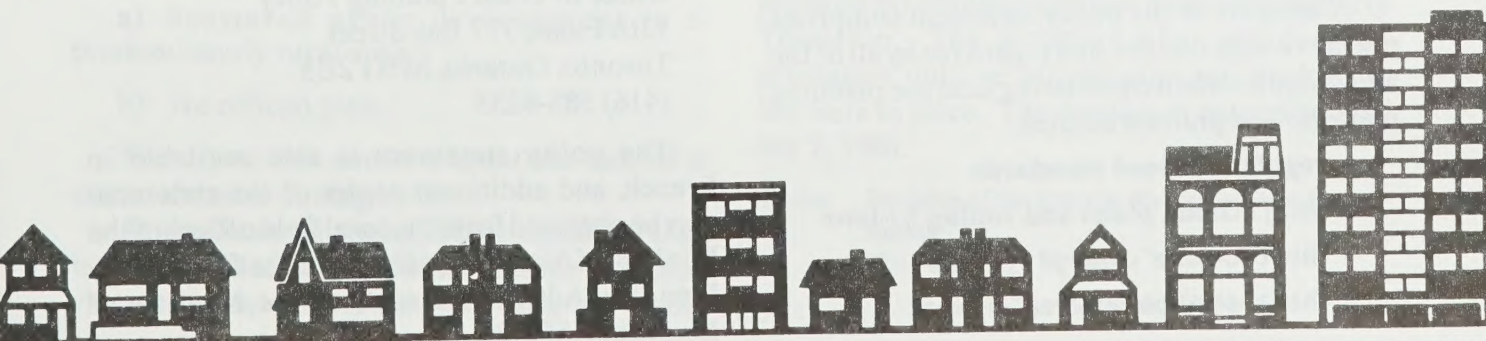
Once this occurs, municipalities will be expected to reflect the policies and objectives of the statement in their official plans, as these documents are routinely reviewed/amended over the next five years. In areas with the greatest growth pressures... the Regions of Metro Toronto, Durham, York, Peel, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Ottawa-Carleton, and Waterloo, as well as the cities of London and Windsor... municipalities will be required to implement changes within one year of the approval of the policy statement.

In the interim period, municipalities, planning boards and the Province will be expected to meet the intent of the draft policy statement.

For further information, contact:

- **MINISTRY OF HOUSING**
Housing Supply Policy Branch
2nd Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2E5
(416) 585-6502
- **MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS**
Office of Local Planning Policy
13th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2E5
(416) 585-6233

The policy statement is also available in French, and additional copies may be obtained from the local, field offices of the Ministry of Housing (Regional Housing Program Office) or the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (Community Planning Advisory Branch).



FLOOD PLAIN POLICY STATEMENT APPROVED

On August 11, 1988 the provincial policy statement on **Flood Plain Planning** was given final approval by the Ontario Cabinet.

It is now the second such policy statement released under the Planning Act. The first was the Mineral Aggregate Resources policy statement, released in May of 1986.

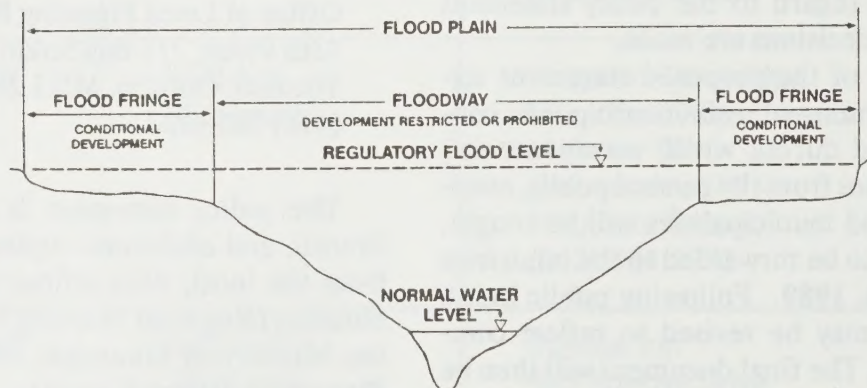
The new policy statement sets out the province's direction with respect to planning and development of flood plain lands across Ontario. As such, it provides guidance to local municipalities, planning boards (in Northern

- **floodproofing**
- **public safety**

Further information on the policy statement and its implementation may be obtained from:

- **MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES**
Conservation Authorities and Water Management Branch
99 Wellesley Street West
Room 5620, Whitney Block
Queen's Park, Toronto, M7A 1W3
(416) 965-6281

TWO ZONE FLOODWAY-FLOOD FRINGE CONCEPT



Ontario), public agencies, provincial ministries, and land developers.

A key part of the policy statement comprises policies which must be had regard for by all of the above bodies when considering land use planning matters. The policies address:

- **regulatory flood standards**
- **local official plans and zoning by-laws**
- **the "two-zone" concept**
- **the "special policy area" concept**

- **MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS**
Office of Local Planning Policy
13th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2E5
(416) 585-6233

The policy statement is also available in French, and additional copies of the statement may be obtained from the local field offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Community Planning Advisory Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

PERRY TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED WITHOUT OFFICIAL PLAN OR COMPREHENSIVE ZONING BY-LAW

This is about a proposed plan of subdivision in the Township of Perry, in the District of Parry Sound. The township is in cottage and retirement country, only ten miles north of Huntsville, with about half the population of 1,550 likely to be permanent residents. Pressure for growth has been increasing and the response has been the creation of multiple lots in the rural areas. Development has occurred pretty much on an ad hoc basis: mostly severances; a few subdivisions. There have been some discussions with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs about the need for a planning program to guide and control development but that smacked of regional government and nothing came of the discussions.

The township includes a couple of hamlets, Emsdale and Novar, and a lot of scattered development along its main roads: So-Ho-Mish Road, Highway 518, Highway 11, Highway 592 and Old Government Road. In 1985, in granting draft approval to the reeve's eight-lot subdivision, the Ministry again expressed serious concerns about the absence of an official plan. A proposed 1987 subdivision comprising 26 lots at the intersection of Highway 18 and So-Ho-Mish Road, submitted by a former councillor, was not favourably received by the Ministry. At the applicant's request, the application was referred to the municipal board. The Ministry's basic concerns were:

- a) Scattered urban development in a predominantly rural area.
- b) No official plan.

There was also concern about the lack of a comprehensive zoning by-law.

At the hearing, the applicant explained that he had bought a parcel of 82 acres some time previously and severed it into four lots, two in his

wife's name and two in his own. The subdivision comprised a portion of one of these lots. The planner who had designed the plan of subdivision gave evidence in support of the application. He felt an official plan was not essential but he favoured a comprehensive zoning by-law instead of the site-specific by-laws the township had been using. The plan adjoined an airport and the Department of Transport had raised a concern but it had been resolved. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food's objection regarding the proximity to a farm had been withdrawn when the plan was modified and the number of lots reduced to 22.

The Township supported the application and the reeve gave evidence at the hearing. He felt there was no problem with ribbon development, the proposed site was excellent and there was a need for the lots. In response to the Ministry's reluctance to recommend approval of the draft plan, the council had adopted a subdivision policy on December 17, 1987. The reeve admitted it had been prepared by the council without consultation with any government agency or qualified planning consultant and without public discussion.

A Ministry planner explained that the time had come for the Township to adopt an official plan before allowing any further development. A full public discussion was needed about how the township should develop. The impact of different scenarios on schools, recreational facilities, water supply and sewerage, municipal services and the environment should be assessed and discussed.

The Board was satisfied by the evidence that pressure for development was increasing in Perry Township. The proposed plan was deemed premature until an official plan and zoning by-law were in place. The decision is dated September 2, 1988.

Source: Decision of the Ontario Municipal Board.
Janota
File: S880012

CUMBERLAND DAY CARE EXPANSION OPPOSED BY NEIGHBOURS

The Township of Cumberland is a fast-developing suburb or exurb of Ottawa. It has separate rural and urban zoning by-laws and official plans. Day nurseries are permitted within any institutional, residential or general commercial zone in the rural zoning by-law. They are not permitted in residential zones in the urban by-law.

Since 1985, Mr. and Mrs. Roman have operated a licensed day nursery for 19 children in a large basement (1,100 square feet) on a 3/4 acre lot in the unserviced Maisonneuve Hamlet, which has about 27 lots. The entire building comprises 4,000 square feet and looks like a large house with an oversized parking lot.

In June, 1986, the Romans' application to allow a 1,920 square foot expansion of their "Little School" was considered by the township Planning Advisory Committee. No by-law amendment was necessary, only site plan approval. Consultation with the neighbours revealed opposition. Suddenly, on July 8, the township council enacted an interim control by-law. The Romans' formal application for a building permit arrived on the same day.

The one-year interim control by-law was extended for an additional year, until July 7, 1988. The Romans, meanwhile, successfully applied to the committee of adjustment for an expansion of what was now a legal non-conforming use. The decision, which would allow 51 children instead of 19, was appealed by the Township and by several neighbours. The interim control by-law was appealed by a day-care proponent.

At the Board hearing, it was learned that the "Little School" was the only licensed day care centre in the township. (The Day Nurseries Act requires a licence for every school with more than 5 children.) The Board dealt separately with the two appeals.

Dealing first with the interim control by-law, the Board agreed that there was an urgent need for day care facilities in the municipality but it was satisfied that the need could be satisfied in other zones. Day care centres continued to be permitted in the rural by-law's institutional and industrial

zones. They were also permitted in institutional, restricted industrial and some commercial zones in the urban sector. The Board was particularly concerned that the zoning by-law contained virtually no lot restrictions applicable to day care centres and no size limitation. A consultant's report had been commissioned and a "Day Care Land Use Study Draft Report (October, 1987) was produced at the hearing. The Board upheld the interim control by-law.

The second issue was the Romans' request to expand their operation. Nearly all the neighbours on the street were opposed. They cited noise from the children's play area, danger from traffic using a quiet residential street, lowered property values and, in general, a lack of compatibility. They were supported by the acting planning director, who testified that the proposal offended the official plan. The official plan provides for small scale institutional uses which are compatible with the residential nature of a hamlet. The proposed use was neither small scale nor compatible. He felt that day nurseries should be placed on the periphery of residential areas. The extension would merely compound an existing problem.

A day nurseries specialist from the Ministry of Community and Social Services testified that an operation with fewer than 24 students might not be viable. However, she thought the Romans' existing operation could be viable since the office component was located in the residential part of the building.

The Board agreed with the Township. The expanded day care centre would disturb the quiet country setting which had been sought by the neighbours. The traffic bringing 52 children down a cul-de-sac of 20 houses was not appropriate. The proposed extension would be completely out of character with the area.

On December 29, 1987, the Board allowed the appeal and dismissed the application for an extension of a legal con-conforming use.

Source: Decision of the Ontario Municipal Board
Interim Control By-law 64-86,
C. of A. application A1/87
Files: V870130 and R870088

OSHAWA BUILDING PERMIT MUST CONFORM WITH REGIONAL O.P.

An application for a building permit for a rental storage unit was refused by the City of Oshawa on the grounds it was in conflict with the regional official plan. The use was permitted by the zoning by-law and the applicant appealed the decision to the Ontario Supreme Court.

The Court referred to Section 27(1) of the Planning Act which requires that every zoning by-law in a region be amended to conform to the regional official plan. The text of the Region of Durham official plan includes a statement that:

"Where this Plan or any part thereof takes effect, every zoning by-law then in effect in the planning area affected thereby shall be amended forthwith by the area municipalities to conform with this Plan pursuant to the Regional Municipality of Durham Act." (my underlining)

The court decided that, in the interim period before the local zoning by-law is changed to comply with the law, the building inspector is empowered by law to refuse a permit if the use conflicts with the official plan. It went on to consider whether there was a time limit for the resolution of the conformity problem and concluded that the time element was not critical.

The court commented that regional government and the 1983 Planning Act had changed the image of the official plan, which had traditionally been viewed as an idealistic overall concept with limited bite. The operative document was the zoning by-law. Now, "the regional official plan is the definitive and directing document. To ensure uniformity, the local zoning by-law that spells out particulars must conform to the superior document, the regional official plan".

The Court went on to discuss whether the building inspector was right to consider a rental storage unit a form of warehousing. The building permit refusal was based on the position that the use was not commercial but industrial. The court disagreed. Lockers at a bus station or airport, or in an apartment block or health club,

were seen as storage but not as warehousing. It went on to list characteristics distinguishing warehousing from locker facilities. These comments were offered as an aside to suggest that the applicant might still win if he pursued his case on different grounds.

The decision is dated April 19, 1988.

Source: Municipal and Planning Law Reports
38 M.P.L.R. 97
J. & R. Rite Holdings (Oshawa) Inc.
v Oshawa (City)

U.S. COURT STRIKES DOWN FLOOR AREA MINIMUMS

A minimum floor area requirement for single family dwellings was recently struck down from the zoning ordinance of the city of East Hampton by the Connecticut Supreme Court. The court ruled that the city's minimum requirement of 1,300 sq.ft. of floor area for single family homes in certain districts was not based on legitimate zoning concerns of public health, safety or general welfare. The minimum requirements were not based on the number of occupants of the house, which the court indicated was a justifiable basis for floor area requirements.

The court's decision found that East Hampton's minimum floor area requirements "are a form of economic discrimination, even if unintended." The court took note of a 1984 statute requiring towns to encourage housing opportunities for all citizens. It found that, although East Hampton allows affordable housing in some zones, this "does not rationally justify the improper denial of access to the zone governed by the 1,300 sq.ft. regulation." The court indicated that minimums of about 900 sq.ft. or smaller would be easier to justify on grounds of public health and safety.

Source: Zoning News, the newsletter of the American Planning Association, August, 1988

AFTER THE FACT VARIANCE FOR VAUGHAN MONSTER HOUSE REFUSED

A building permit for a 5,000 sq. ft. house on a ravine lot in Vaughan was refused because the lot coverage was calculated to be 40.8%, whereas the maximum permitted in the zoning by-law was 30%. A second application was submitted showing a house that met the lot coverage requirement. A permit was issued and a house was constructed which turned out to have a lot coverage of 40.8%. The owner then sought a minor variance to legitimize the newly constructed dwelling. The application was refused and eventually came before the municipal board on appeal.

The applicant's planner explained that the house had two storeys at the front and was tiered at the rear to capture a view described as "majestic". He claimed it had no adverse effects on the adjoining properties or on the Woodbridge neighbourhood in general. From the street, it looked no larger than other homes in the area and it fit into the character of the area. He was supported by one immediate neighbour in person and by many others, including the other immediate neighbour, who had all signed a letter indicating no objection.

The planner for the Town explained that the variance was not considered minor. A recent comprehensive review of the by-law standards in preparation for the drafting of a new zoning by-law had confirmed 30% as the appropriate maximum lot coverage for the Woodbridge area. It was pointed out that the by-law contains no density provision. Consequently, the existing structure could theoretically be substantially enlarged in the event the requested variance were granted. The applicant's planner admitted that, given a vacant lot, a house with 40% coverage could be incompatible with the surrounding houses, which had been built with coverages ranging from 23% to 28%.

The Board was impressed by the Town's argument and it noted that, under Section 44 of the Act, it had no jurisdiction to impose a density

provision to restrict further alterations to the existing house. It concluded that a 33% increase in the lot coverage was not a minor variance and did not maintain the intent and purpose of the by-law.

The appeal was refused, in a decision dated August 26, 1988.

Source: Decision of the Ontario Municipal Board
Cipriani, 20 Bridgend Court North
File V880132

HOUSTON WINS BILLBOARD BATTLE

Sometimes called the "Billboard Capital of the World", Houston won a major victory over billboard blight when the Texas Supreme Court refused to even hear an appeal against a lower court decision supporting the city's right to enforce its sign ordinance. The ordinance regulates the location, size and height of billboards and other business signs. A Houston council member who was a key supporter of the ordinance was confident that the billboard industry had been discouraged from further appeals by its two losses in state courts and the strong legal precedents for aesthetic regulations handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Source: Zoning News, the newsletter of the American Planning Association, April, 1988

NEWS FLASHES

● CIP Office Move

The national office of the Canadian Institute of Planners has moved. Its mailing address is :

Canadian Institute of Planners
404-126 York Street
Ottawa, Ont.
K1N 5T5

● Rails to Trails

Abandoned railway lines are being transformed in Britain into a network of pedestrian and cycle paths. From Loch Lomond to Devon, an army of mostly unemployed people are being put to work on sections of disused railways.

Much of the renaissance is credited to the vision and energy of one man, John Grimshaw, who runs a non-profit group deemed to be at the forefront of persuading local authorities and the Department of Transport that about 10% of the 6000 plus miles of railway tracks abandoned since the twenties could readily be turned into bikepaths and walking trails. Since 1979, when a disused track was converted to a walking path between Bath and Bristol, his group, Sustrans, has built about a hundred miles of paths.

Similar efforts are underway in Australia, where an abandoned 21 mile railway line east of Melbourne will be turned into a linear park for walking, cycling and horse-back riding. In the U.S. the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, formed in 1986, is promoting local conversion initiatives and has published how-to-do-it manuals and provided technical assistance. (202-797-5400)

Source: Public Innovation Abroad, September, 1988

● Church Property Redevelopment for Mixed Use

Churches are increasingly maximizing their asset in land for social purposes. An interesting example is a proposal to redevelop a Presbyterian church property at Birchmount Road and Eglington in Scarborough. The 7-storey project is to include 103 apartments (13 three-bdrm, 26 two-bdrm, 22 one-bdrm, 30 one-bdrm seniors and 12 units for the physically disabled), community space and a 40-child day care centre as well as a new church. About half the housing will be rent geared to income (i.e. 25% of income).

INFO EXCHANGE

Etobicoke Review of 2% Parkland Requirement

In April of 1987, Etobicoke adopted a by-law to take a 2% parkland dedication on applications for certain commercial development and redevelopment involving a density increase. A number of difficulties were experienced with the administration and interpretation of the by-law and the planning staff prepared a report, dated August 3, 1988, proposing certain revisions. These were adopted and a new policy will take effect in 1989. It will require the 2% dedication not only for commercial development but also for industrial development, with some exemptions for small-scale developments and additions.

Contact: Susan Keir, Director, Policy and Research
416/394-8222

Financial Analysis of Residential Development: A Case Study for Brighton Township

Does residential development pay for itself? The Township of Brighton and Community Planning Advisory Branch, Ministry of Municipal Affairs have just finished an in-depth study on this perennial question.

The financial analysis is based upon assessment records, development activity and municipal financial records. It focuses on determining the benefits and costs of a typical residential property in comparison with other property types. Not surprisingly, residential development represents a net financial loss which is subsidized by taxes on farm, commercial and industrial properties. The study also addresses school costs.

The cost/benefit methodology in the report can be easily adapted to provide a quick estimate of the municipal costs of a new home. For more information contact your nearest Community Planning Advisory Branch field office.

Strategies for the Redevelopment of University Properties

The University of Toronto Programme in Planning, with the assistance of the Ministries of Municipal Affairs and Housing, sponsored a symposium in the spring to discuss issues surrounding the redevelopment of institutional lands. The Symposium Proceedings are now available.

The symposium began by examining the land management and planning practices of select institutions, including the University of Toronto, York University and Metro Toronto. Workshop sessions explored the issues associated with the redevelopment of surplus institutional property, using a University of Toronto site as a case study. Each workshop looked at the site redevelopment from varying perspectives which included: housing as a priority, the public interest, urban design and property/financial management.

The Symposium Proceedings provide insight into those issues that are likely to surround the redevelopment of schools, hospitals, churches and other institutions. For more information contact the University of Toronto Programme in Planning or the Community Planning Advisory Branch, Central Ontario Field Office.

Scarborough Increases Industrial Condo Parking Standard

Following a parking survey of 25 single-tenant and 32 multiple-tenant industrial developments, the Scarborough council has adopted a planning department proposal to amend the parking requirements in industrial districts. The study was undertaken primarily in response to the observation of congestion at industrial condominium sites. It was found that demand was actually lower at industrial condos but congestion was greater, "because of a lack of a common pool of parking spaces as found on non-condominium sites". For condominium development, the requirement was raised to 1.5 spaces per 100m² of gross floor area or 2 spaces per unit, whichever is the greater. The industrial parking standard of 1.07 spaces per 100m² was retained for general application.

Contact: Rod McPhail, Senior Transportation Planner
416/396-7018

PEOPLE



Wendy Wright is the new Commissioner of Planning for the City of Cambridge. Wendy was previously Director of Development for the region of Waterloo.

Mike Campbell is now the planner for the Township of Amabel. He was previously with the County of Bruce. His replacement at the county is **Forbes Simon**, who was a planning technician with the County of Peterborough.

The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have appointed **Kay Stone** as County Planner on an acting basis. She has been with the united counties for 19 years and was secretary-treasurer of the land division committee.

Vanier has a new senior planner : **Don Morse**, who was with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs in Sudbury. **Greg Mignon** left Vanier to work for consultant Michael Wright. Goulbourn township has acquired the services of **Murray Beckel** as a junior planner.

At the region of Ottawa-Carleton, **Barry Edgington** has been promoted to director of the Plans Administration division, succeeding the retired **Gord Miller**. Manager of housing policy

is **Marni Cappe**, who was with Haigis-MacNabb-DeLeeuw. The City of Ottawa lost senior planner **Brian Rose** to the consulting firm of Totten Sims Hubicki, where he will be in their Ottawa office.

The National Capital Commission has hired **Mark Seasons** as a senior policy planner. Mark was previously working on his doctorate at Waterloo. They also appointed **Stuart Lazear** as a project planner and **Marilyn Collins** as a program planner. Stuart worked in Alberta and for the City of Regina; Marilyn had returned to the work force on term with NCC for a year after concentrating on child-rearing for some years.

CIP's Canadian Healthy Communities project has a project coordinator : **Susan Berlin**. She has worked for the City of Toronto, where she was the liaison person with the health department and , more recently, has been in private practice.

At the City of Cornwall, **Ken Bedford** got the advertised senior planner job. It was an internal promotion. Ken had worked for the County of Victoria before going to Cornwall.

Carl Cannon recently moved from the City of Guelph to Sidney Township, where he is Planning Director. Kingston Township's Deputy Planning Director is **Lance Thurston**, whose job of Assistant Planner is now filled by **Rose Di-Felice Watson**, who comes from the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority.

After 10 years as East Gwillimbury's Town Planner, **Ross Cotton** has joined the consulting firm of Reid and Associates in Barrie. His successor is **Caroline McInnis**, formerly with the City of Scarborough. The Town's new junior planner is **Mike Konefal**.

The Town of Whitby's new senior planner (long range) is **Steve Edwards**, who was with the Durham Board of Education.

The region of Halton has hired senior policy planner **Patty Munkittrick** from Huron county and **Jim Levack**, a recent graduate from Ryerson. At Halton Hills, the new senior planner is **Andrew Colley**, formerly with Haldimand-Norolk and planner **Glen Wellings** has arrived

from the region. The Town of Milton announces the arrival of a new planner to replace **Gord Russell**. She is **Mrs. Anne Bouck** (nee Dawkins) who was with the City of Burlington.

Stephen Fahner is the Township of Muskoka Lakes' planner since February, succeeding **Randy French**, who is now with M.N.R. in Huntsville. Stephen was previously with the Upper Thames Valley Conservation authority. His successor there is **April Ionson**.

Niagara-on-the-Lake's new Senior Planner is **Rick McCready** who was with the Cumberland District Planning Commission in Nova Scotia. In a reorganization at the City of Brantford, **Wayne Mahon** was promoted to Senior Planner in the Current Development Division. Windsor's advertised Planner I position has been filled by **Heather Ross** from the County of Essex. The City of Thorold has hired **Adele Filson** on a one-year contract; she was previously with Proctor and Redfern in St.Catharines.

The Toronto Public Library's Director of Planning and Property Services is **Ron Sandrin-Litt**, who succeeds **Walter Yewchyn**, now in consulting as part of C.M.Y. Associates. Ron's previous job was as manager of housing development for the XVth Winter Olympics in Calgary. The successful applicant for the Area Program Manager's job at the City of Toronto is **Marilyn Stuart**, who comes from the Regina planning department.

At York Region, **Barb Jeffrey** from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs is a new senior planner and **Susan Chong** from the same ministry is an intermediate planner in Development Control. The new intermediate planner in Long Range is **Okert Fourie**, who was in consulting in Toronto. Two planning technicians were also hired : **Luchio Polsinelli**, a Ryerson graduate, and **Bruno Romano**, from York university.

The Town of Markham has hired **Ben Quan** from the City of Oshawa to become a senior planner in development control. Other new arrivals in Markham include planners **Demetra Koros** from Mississauga and **Gary Sellars** from Vanier

and planning technician **Biju Karumanchery**, a recent Waterloo graduate. **Yvette Rybensky** moved from the building department to become a Planner I.

At the County of Grey, **David Slade** has been promoted from senior planner to Director of Planning. **Ross Arthur** has retired, whereas **Doug Parrish**, the former deputy planning director, has joined the consulting firm of Henderson, Paddon and Associates.

Vaughan lost **Blair Martin** to the Planning Management Group in the Spring and Totten Sims Hubicki ceded **Debbie Wiley** to the same consultant in the Summer.

The region of Peel has hired **Peter Crocket** as a senior transportation planner, **Mary Kim Cichocki** as an intermediate planner and **Julie Laudadio** as a junior planner. Peter taught at Mohawk College, Mary was with Paterson Planning and Research and Julie came from Caledon. At Mississauga, three internal promotions filled the advertised Principal Planner positions : **Angela Dietrich**, **Ingrid Sulz** and **Brian Chire**.

At the Ministry of Natural Resources, **Peter White** is now Regional Planner, Municipal Plan Input and Review, Central Region. **Chris Tschirhart**, **Linda Barbetti** and **Rick Calhoun** are resource liaison officers for the Maple, Niagara and Lindsay districts respectively. The new policy development officer in the Aggregate Resources Section at Queen's Park is **James Parkin** who

comes from the ministry's Carleton Place District office.

Roger Moyer is with Municipal Affairs'CPAB office in London. He comes from the County of Bruce Planning and Economic Development Department and is now responsible for the counties of Huron, Lambton and Essex. **Carmella Kendry** has returned to York region's Board of Education to a promotion from the job she held before moving to Research and Special Projects in the ministry. In Plans Administration, **Barb Konyi** has come from Peel region, Montrealeur **Serge Bastien** was with M.O.E.'s Spills Action Centre and **Russell Crooks** graduated from Ryerson's planning program.

Glenn Tunnock has left the Buildings Branch in Housing to form McNeely & Tunnock in Orleans. Steve Gaunt from North York's Long Range Planning Division is now a senior planner with the ministry's Rental Housing Protection Section. The person in charge of statistics at the Ministry of Treasury and Economics, **Jan Kestle**, has left to become senior consultant on public sector information for Compusearch, a market and social research firm in Toronto.

Jim Malcolm, until recently Secretary and CAO of the Ontario Municipal Board and before that in plans administration at the ministry, has now moved to become Acting Director of the Small Claims Court Services Branch (Attorney General). **Cindy Alty** has moved up to Jim's old position on an acting basis.

The next issue of the Planning Supplement to Background is scheduled to appear in mid-January. If you have information for our "People" or "Information Exchange" columns, please call Pierre Beeckmans at (416) 585-6257 or drop him a line at

*Research and Special Projects
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
777 Bay Street, 13th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E5*